

VOL. XIV., NO. 108.

THE WEATHER WAS DEMOCRATIC

The Returns Show It Plainly.

Reaction of the "Off Year" Is in Evidence.

Tammany's Big Victory in Greater New York—Republicans Will Control the State Assembly. Massachusetts Re-Elects Governor Wolcott—Fusionists Carry Nebraska—Ohio Claimed By Both Parties—Iowa All Right, Republican Gains in South Dakota and Kansas.

New York, November 2.—Rain, which was general over the state, had the effect of keeping back a great many of the country voters all over the state. The result is apparent in the reduced majorities given in concededly Republican districts to William J. Wallace, the Republican nominee for chief justice of the court of appeals, as compared with the pluralities by which the same districts were carried last year. In many districts the pluralities of a year ago were reduced nearly one-half, and in the few that have been reported the falling off is less than 25 per cent. Conceding to Judge Parker, Democrat, a majority of 100,000 in Greater New York, it is probable that he has won in the state. The returns for assemblymen are entirely lacking in the Greater New York district, owing to the large number of candidates whose votes must be counted before the assembly nominees are reached, and the results here will probably not be known.

Outside of greater New York, with thirteen districts to be issued from, dispatches to the Associated Press show the election of sixty-one Republicans and seventeen Democrats. This, it is believed, insures Republican control of the assembly whatever may be the result in greater New York districts. At 11 o'clock Republican State Chairman Hackett declares that from dispatches received from assembly districts over the state the Republicans had a working majority in the assembly.

New York, November 2.—Tammany's victory in the first municipal election in Greater New York is a sweeping one. The only question remaining to be settled at 11 o'clock is the plurality by which the entire ticket, headed by Robert A. Van Wyck, has carried the gigantic municipality.

On the city ticket with Judge Van Wyck, Byrd S. Cole, is elected comptroller and Randolph Guggenheim president of the municipal council. Charles S. Fairchild, who was secretary of the treasury during Cleveland's first presidential term, and whose the Citizens' Union put up for comptroller, did not hold the pace with Mr. Low. Asaph Fitch, originally a Republican and afterwards a Democratic member of congress from a Tammany district of this city, was the Republican nominee for comptroller. He is defeated by about the same vote as the head of his ticket. He was nominated with General Tracy in recognition of the services rendered in the presidential campaign last year, fighting a gold standard Democrat against the Democrats who had accepted the 16 to 1 platform of the Chicago convention. Coles, the successful candidate, is new to public life.

Charles W. Dayton, the ex-postmaster of this city, who was nominated for comptroller on the George ticket, polled probably half as many votes again as were given to Mr. George. The legislative election of the city government is Tammany-Democratic. It is a double-headed body, one branch being the municipal council, consisting of the president and twenty-eight members, and the other, the board of aldermen, comprising sixty members. The precise number of Democrats chosen cannot be stated at the present writing. There appears to be a strong probability that the Democrats have won a majority of the county and both offices along with the municipal places.

The late Van Wyck in New York county is approximately the same as was first for Bryan in 1896, which was 135,524. General Tracy, Republican, polled approximately 55,000 against McKinley's vote of 150,359 in New York county, while Low, Citizens' Union, polled approximately 77,000; and George, Jeffersonian Democrat, 13,000.

In Kings county, which includes the city of Brooklyn, the total vote was 76,882, while Van Wyck's will be almost the same. Andrew McKinley's vote of 100,135 from polls approximately 35,000, while Low's vote is approximately 65,000.

In these two counties the straight Republican vote shows a falling off of nearly 176,000, or in excess of the total vote for both, while the Tammany vote equals, if it does not slightly exceed, that cast for Bryan.

The polling came with 50,000 of the entire registration, which, considering the weather conditions under which the election proceeded, was all that could be expected. The day was wet, foggy, "muggy," to a degree.

New York, November 3.—The estimated vote of Greater New York for mayor is as follows: Van Wyck, 233,752; Low, 140,821; Tracy, 100,988; George, 20,368. Van Wyck's plurality is 83,921.

AT HEADQUARTERS.

How Party Leaders Received the Returns.

New York, November 2.—The headquarters of Robert A. Van Wyck at the

Bartoldi hotel was the scene of great joy as the returns began to indicate a sweeping Tammany victory. A score or more of people were in the room where the returns were being received and they cheered loudly. But it was a faint without the host, Mayor-elect Van Wyck, who did not appear at the headquarters at 4 p. m., going to police headquarters with former Mayor Hugh J. Grant, where he entered a private room in the office of the boiler inspector. He stayed there until 7 o'clock receiving returns. He then left, presumably for the Murray Hill hotel.

It was expected that he would be at the headquarters some time during the night, but at 10 o'clock the mayor-elect's secretary announced that he would not be at the headquarters and could not be seen.

Chairman Quig of the Republican city and county committee was very glad and left the headquarters at 8:40. He returned to make a formal statement and was soon back to discuss the situation. At the headquarters there were very prominent Republicans present and they left the place shortly after Quig did. No one would make a statement. The Republicans kept up their appearance of confidence until the returns showed the gain for Van Wyck and then collapsed entirely. It is impossible to describe the gloom at the Republican headquarters. If anything, it was more apparent than at the George headquarters.

At 9 o'clock there were only one or two Republicans about. General Tracy did not appear at the headquarters at all.

Lemuel E. Quig, of the city and county committees, went early up the stairs of the Fifth Avenue hotel, leading to the state headquarters' parlor at 8:30 and looked in through the door. Then he turned and walked out again.

"What do you think the outcome will be?"

"It appears to be all outgo," he replied with an effort to smile.

Senator Platt remained in his apartment and declined to be seen.

Outside of the hotel, Madison square and the streets branching from it were packed with cheering, noisy crowds, watching election returns bulletined by a newspaper. It was a great contrast to the silent little gathering of Republicans in the parlor.

What might have been the result of the campaign, the elections, from the earliest returns, showed that the substitution of the son for the father, as the majority candidate of the Thomas Jefferson Democracy, had proved a failure from any but the sentimental point of view. In fact the George candidacy had made, but a beggarly showing, scarcely 3 per cent out of the total. New York city came in at 8 o'clock having been cast for the son of the author of "Progress and Poverty."

The George vote probably suffered by the failure of the supervisors of election to supply a large number of the precincts with pasters to attach to the voting papers.

The attraction of the newspaper bulletins boards for the crowd was not at the least, and every year at the municipal election. The streets in front of the bulletin were jammed with people. With very few exceptions every morning and evening paper in the city had bulletins boards in front of its main office, while some had them at branches. Some had one and two white sheets stretched in front of their buildings displaying with their names, figures, photographs and views, and the pictures of the candidates. From the side of Nassau street to the park in front of the city hall there were but two lanes in the enormous mass of people and these lanes were just wide enough for one man to get through. There was pushing and shoving and much grumbling and some bad words, but in general the crowd was good natured and good tempered. The crowd ran more to noise than last year.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Roger Wolcott Re-Elected Governor of the State.

BOSTON, November 2.—At the elections today the Republicans swept the state by a substantial majority, electing their entire ticket as well as three-quarters of the members of both branches of the legislature.

The apathy which marked the entire campaign extended to the election, although the stormy weather which prevailed did probably account for a considerable portion of the decrease in the vote. The tremendous majority which last year elected Governor Wolcott fell considerably while George Fred Williams, the Democratic leader, also suffered, but not nearly as much. Last year the Republicans, after a vigorous campaign on national issues, rolled up a vote of 268,000, but this was not of interest this year that the state fell 164,000, a plurality of 50,000 over Williams. The Democrats, pursuing a more vigorous course, received 79,000 votes, as compared with 103,000 last year.

OHIO.

Republicans Carry the State—Democratic Gains.

DIX MOINE, Ia., November 2.—The returns from about one-fourth of the 2005 precincts of the state show that the Republican plurality will be about 17,000. The returns are from all parts of the state, including both city and county precincts, and it is believed that the ratio established there will be substantially maintained.

The ratio of Democratic gains has been about 23 per cent for about 500 precincts. That will give the Democrats a net gain in the state of about 47,000.

The legislative ticket returns are slow in coming in. The best estimates obtained here give the state 38 Republican senators and two districts in doubt. Of the members of the house probably 45 out of 100 will be Republican, giving them a safe working majority in both houses.

OHIO.

Republicans and Democrats Both Claim the Legislature.

COLUMBUS, November 2.—The result in Ohio is so close that it may require the official count to determine the result, especially on the political complexion of the legislature. The Republicans and Democrats are both claiming the state and the legislature with such persistence that it will require the official count at least to gain one or the other a working majority. The best estimates indicate the election of the Republican state ticket by from 10,000 to 12,000 but the result of the legislature is so close that no definite figures can be given on it tonight. The Democrats confidently claim a majority in both branches of the legislature, but give no figure on the number of state senators or representatives.

The Republicans claim fifty-four representatives and fifteen senators, or, if the state election is held, forty-nine.

The election of the legislature cannot be determined until all the doubtful counties and districts are heard from.

Out of five senators yet to hear from they claim three, so that the result of the legislature cannot be determined until all the doubtful counties and districts are heard from.

The attempt to consolidate the legislative departments of the city in a single chamber was voted down by a majority of about 6000.

HOSTON, November 2.—Corrected returns from 348 cities and towns of the state, including the complete totals of Boston, give Everett 146,400; Williams 179,123; Wolcott 148,190. The same cities and towns last year gave Piven 14,258, and Williams 103,457; Wolcott 255,707.

NEBRASKA.

Three State Candidates Elected by Fusionists.

LINCOLN, Neb., November 2.—Nebraska today renewed her allegiance to fusion by electing the three candidates

from 10,000 to 35,000. Nothing like complete returns have been received, or will be received tonight, but the aggregate will indicate a greater fusion victory than in the presidential election. From fusion leaders comes the following was given out:

"We have carried Nebraska for the fusion ticket from 10,000 to 20,000 plurality.

With the magnificent victory of the state ticket, we have carried a majority of the county tickets.

Leading to the result is the return of

the state of the people of Nebraska to

demands more and better money through

the issuance of unlimited coinage of gold

and silver."

J. H. EKSTROM, Chairman.

Chairman Mercer of the Republican committee is sick at home in Omaha.

Secretary Sizer was unwilling to make

any statement in the absence of more

complete returns.

The State Journal, Republican, which

is returning to 70 precincts outside of

Lincoln and Omaha, concedes defeat for

the Republican state ticket.

KANSAS.

Republicans Gain in Some Localities—Judgeships in Doubt.

TOKELA, Kan., November 2.—At midnight practically no figures are to be had to show the result of the elections.

Both Republicans and Fusionists are

claiming to have elected a majority of

the thirty-six senators,

which would prevent them from passing

any party bills.

The Republicans claim

a majority of four in the

Senate and a Democratic majority in the

House.

On the other hand, the Republicans

would have two majorities on joint ballot

for senator.

decision of the nation on the issue of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. There's in this result, so far as I can see, no encouragement for the continuance of that agitation as a political issue.

"It is full and unqualified endorsement of the national administration and a vote of confidence in Mr. McKinley."

COLUMBUS, Ohio, November 2.—At 2:30 o'clock the Democrats were claiming victory in the legislature and a majority in both branches of that body. The Republicans at the same hour claim only

seventeen of the thirty-six senators,

which would prevent them from passing

any party bills.

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House.

On the other hand, the Republicans

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for senator.

The Daily Chronicle also attributes

Judge Van Wyck's election to the death

of Henry George and the fact that

the Republican party, though nominally

hostile to Tammany, really depends

for its existence on a secret working

alliance with the enemies who follow

Orator's lead."

The Daily News says: "The Republi-

cans machine has declined to immolate

itself on the altar of good government.

The only chance for Democracy coming

out well from its trial in New York lay

in the defeat of the party system, but

party discipline and party loyalty are not easily broken."

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RADIN & KAMP—THE WHITE FRONT STORES.

Gents' Furnishing Goods

Always form an interesting item. In no department do style and good taste count for more than for this. Our wonderfully complete assortment of everything pertaining to Gents' Furnishings places us in an exceptional position to serve you well. A few of our leaders for this week you will find interesting reading.

75c 50 dozen Men's Underwear, sizes ranging 34 to 44, in neat mixed grays. These would be cheap at \$1.

75c Each. A line of Gents' Laundry White Shirts, double back and front, pure linen bosom and bands, folded seams and perfect fitting.

50c Each. A new delivery of Stanley Shirts in beautiful shades, and made with picture collar band. Would be a bargain at 75c.

65c Each. For "that tired feeling" try our Gents' Tencos. Flannel Night Shirts. Regular value \$1.50.

25c Each. Another special line of those Wonderful Fast Black Socks. Regular value 25c.

\$1.40 Box. Camel Hair, Natural Wool and Vicuna Socks, made with patient heel and toe. Won't shrivel.

25c Each. We are this week showing the swelled line in Gents' Neck shades ever shown in Fresno. Many of these would be cheap at 50c.

\$1.25 Box. A large complement of Gents' Fast Black Socks, double sole and heel. Regular 35c value.

75c Each. The latest Golf Shirt in pretty shades and all sizes. Regular each. \$1 quality.

75c Pair. Special line of Gents' Dress Gloves, fitted and guaranteed. This is a wonderful line.

Extra Special in Gents' Linen Collars.

10c Each. For this week we shall offer an entire lot of 20¢ Pure Linen Collars in stand-up and turn down shapes. These will be rapid flyers.



In Boys'

Clothing

We are showing everything in the latest novelties for the Little Men. Baby is the only possible word to describe them.

\$4 Suit. Ages 3 to 6, a beautifully tailored line of Pretty Plaid Cheviots, trimmed in the latest shades of the new cloth facings. Very swell. Fitted with new Sailor Collar.

\$5 Suit. Ages 3 to 6, elegant line of Blue Serge, neatly cut and trimmed with Hercules braid. Very Nobby. Fitted with new Sailor Collar.

\$5.50 Suit. Ages 3 to 6, a neatly trimm'd Suit in White Braid, made of the finest Serge. A perfect gown. Fitted with new sailor collar.

\$2.50 Suit. Ages 4 to 14, a line of Boys' Neat Mixture Suits in pretty cheviots, square, double breasted, very choice, with or without reef collar.

\$3.00 Suit. Ages 4 to 14, a handsome assortment of Boys' Plain and Mixture Cheviots. Splendid wearer.

\$3.50 Suit. Ages 4 to 14, an exquisite range of Boys' Suits elegantly tailored and finished, double breasted, square cut and with or without reef collar.

\$5.75 Suit. Ages 3 to 6, the daintiest of all the season's dainty presentations. Mixtures with pretty cheviots. Mixtures with new cloth facings in new shades and embroidered on chest. Fitted with new sailor collar.

\$5.50 Suit. Ages 3 to 6, a neatly trimm'd Suit in White Braid, made of the finest Serge. A perfect gown. Fitted with new sailor collar.

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WE ADVERTISE ONLY WHAT WE HAVE TO SELL AND WE SELL WHAT WE ADVERTISE AT

Silks and Dress Goods

Fresh arrivals of Leading Novelties. A magnificent bargain range—an endless variety. This week we tempt you with extraordinary values. Here is something High-Class.

85c A line of lovely Silk and Mouliné Velvets. Well worth \$1.50.

\$1.00 Each. A special import of Fancy Dress Goods in novel and changeful effects. Very high class and splendid value at \$2.

GREAT SPECIAL IN ROMAN STRIPE SILKS.

\$1.00 Each. A large new purchase of fine Roman Stripe Silks. Regular value \$1.75.

\$1.25 Yard. A finer line in Roman Stripe Silks, very recherche in style, and a magnificent quality. Would be cheap at \$2.

Fluffy! Biscuits made by Schilling's Best baking powder.

FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

An Old Sun Dial.

An interesting story is told of an old sun dial in Pennsylvania which is worth repeating. In the first part of the last century an honest Irish emigrant named Portersfield near Philadelphia. Among his sons was one named Andrew, whom he tried to make into a farmer and then, like his brothers, a carpenter. But Andrew would have nothing to do with the plow or the plane. He hid in corners, poring over some mathematical books that had come into his possession.

One day he found the design of a sun dial in one of them and resolved to make one. He walked eight miles to a soapstone quarry, found a slab and carved it home on his back. Full of zeal, he went to his brothers' shop and used their saws and chisels in his work. When they came home in the evening the dial was finished, Andrew was triumphant. But every tool in the shop was nearly or quite ruined. They drove him into the street in a fury of anger and contempt.

His father, now convinced that he was an idle good for nothing, who would never earn his bread, bade him go and fit himself for schoolteaching. But he called the "lazy man's world."

Andrew gave himself to hard study for the summer and then went to the astronomer David Rittenhouse and asked him to lend him a book on conic sections.

"How long have you studied mathematics?" demanded the great man.

"Three months."

"And what do you know of conic sections?" Rittenhouse rejoined, with withering contempt.

But after asking the boy a few questions he not only lent him the book but advised him not to waste his time in the country, but to go to Philadelphia and open a mathematical school.

This poor farm boy won afterward General Andrew Porter, an officer in the war of the revolution and an authority on mathematical science in the young republic.

There are plenty of farm boys now who dislike farm work. It wouldn't be wise to infer that because of this innocent disposition they are Andrew Porters in embryo. An easy basis for judgment is to note the use they make of their idle time. Do they give it to useless recreations or to usefulness?—*Youth's Companion.*

Natural History Toys.

There are two new toys for children who are fond of natural history. One is a flying bird, the inferior of which is supplied with machinery through which a piece of twine is run. By pulling the twine the bird is made to flap its wings and fly to the other end of the string. The same sort of machinery is attached



to the interior of a tin fish, which is made with scales closely representing the "real thing." When this string is pulled, the fish will go through the motions of swimming. The string in this last toy is fastened at both ends to a regular fishing rod, and the youngster may imagine he is fishing by the brook.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Clever Negro Boy.

J. R. Thompson, a negro boy, 11 years of age, living near Savoyon, Ky., has already mastered the common school rudiments of his scholastic education and is away up in algebra, geometry, astronomy, calculus and the higher branches. He is said to be a lightning calculator and a marvel in many respects.

His Choice.

Mother—Johnny, I see your little brother has the smaller apple. Did you give him his choice, as I suggested?

Johnny—Yes'm, I told him he could have my choice, the little one or none, and he took the little one.—*Loudon Times.*

The Operative.

Little Bob—Aw, I could walk the rope just as well as the man in the circus if it wasn't for one thing.

Little Willie—What is that?

Little Bob—I'd fall off.—*Hager's Bazaar.*

A Long Fall Wait.

One day William, his dog Sprout, and the author flew. Bob had a desire to catalogue, and turned the pages over.

"At all costs, even a sprig of hemlock," he cried with joy.

"Hemlock, here's just the very thing."

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune.

"When we follow no to school, we have our own things to know. And in that little vestibule, they do get mixed up."

"And as you often say you can't take care of 'em for me, why don't you buy a rubber plant and a umbrella tree?"

—Carroll, St. Nicholas.

New York's First Woman Juror.

Miss Rosalie Leece, who served on a jury in Justice Goldfarb's court in Clinton street, New York city, is the first woman to do just work in New York state. Miss Leece is a bright young lawyer. She was admitted to the bar about a year ago and is associated in the practice of law with George Geller. She was one of the six lawyers impeached to try the case of *Bianco versus Gendron* for possession of some property in Division street.

All animals, domestic ones included, become restless before a storm. Cats and dogs scratch and move about, while their fur looks less bright and glossy than usual. It is always a sure sign of rain when horses and cattle scratch their necks and sniff the air.

The eye is very often injured for life by tight lacing.

Walnuts are supposed by some folks to cure rheumatism and toothache and for this purpose, they say, should be carried in the pocket.

If some people would laugh more, their doctors' bills would be less.

WOMEN GOLD SEEKERS.

A Young Japanese One of Them—Miss King's Miner Mining Machine.

A young Japanese woman aspires to the honor of being the first of her country people to leave the terrors of a winter in Alaska in search of gold. The young woman in Kitashita Taka Hascho, known to the natives as *Onoto Watauna*. Like the rest of the people of her country, she is energetic and takes an interest in all new things, especially in the advancement of her sex. She has identified herself with the women's Alaska Gold Club, the officers of which are the south sea islanders. They sold out inland without her. The notable part lies between the root and the core and when fully ripe is yellow and juicy. It is better for food before it has matured, and the natives gather it while the pulp is white.

Before it is ready for table use it must be rinsed, when it looks like a sponge, and is both palatable and nutritious. Usually the fruit is cut into three or four slices and roasted or baked in an oven.

Frequently the people of a village join in making a huge oven, in which several hundred breads may be baked at one time. Thus they are all supplied with bread without its costing any of them much labor. Prepared in this way, the bread will keep for weeks.

The breadfruit is in season eight months of the year. When the season finally draws to a close, the last fruits are gathered and made into a sour paste called "nathan." This paste will keep good for months and is made into balls, wrapped in leaves and baked, just as needed.

Bread is not the only product of the breadfruit tree. From it comes cloth, tinder and lumber are also obtained. A glutinous, milky juice oozes from the trunk of the tree, which makes an excellent cement when boiled with coconut oil. From the fibers there have a kind of coarse cloth is made, and the big leaves make good towels. The lumber is used for building houses and many other purposes. Besides all this the dried blossoms are used as tinder when fires are kindled.—Philadelphia Times.

THE BREADFRUIT TREE.

Something About This Strange and Useful Asiatic Plant.

That the percentage of those of her sex who go to the goldfields will engage in active mining. She proposes to do so herself, and with that object in view and being of an inventive turn of mind she is just completing a machine which she predicts will revolutionize placer mining in the frozen north. Miss King says of her invention:

"Women have herebefore shirked from the idea of mining in Alaska on account of the severe cold and the seeming impossibility of digging the gold from the frozen earth. I believe that I have now solved the problem and that mining can be carried on in Alaska by women and that gold can be washed out of the earth as easily as washing dishes. Experiments have been made with this device on galaxies which have been subjected to the severest degree of cold which an ice machine can attain, and the substances melt as rapidly as ice in hot water."

The process is simple in operation and can be worked by any one. The heat applied can be coupled to any desired area, so that the side walls of the shaft are in no danger of caving, and timber will not be necessary. The machine can be easily moved from one place to another, so that the miner may operate wherever it is desired."

The machine is to become a part of the property of the Women's Alaska Gold Club, and it will be at liberty to do whatever it pleases with it. Miss King favors leaving it to other companies and using the proceeds in developing mining property for the women's club.—Chicago Record.

A Girl's Suggestion.

Here is an ingenious plan of a French writer on hygiene to persuade women to adopt loose fitting and therefore healthful garments: "As long as a small waist is considered elegant and modish women will have," says this old cynic. "Very young girls especially are almost impossible to control in this respect. I see only one way to effect a remedy. Let it be decreed that between the ages of 15 and 25 a flouting that will not be confined to the swishing fan overgarment shall be worn that will be like the Greek dress, beautiful, but so adapted as to allow the growing body to develop without restraint in the healthful way nature intended."

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In view of the recent notable gifts to charity by women on both sides of the ocean the title of Frederic Boyle's article in *The New Review* has a somewhat startling sound. He discourses on the "Decline of Woman." However, it is gratifying to learn that it is a decline in standing rather than in character that Mr. Boyle has discovered. He says that women enjoyed a position in Egypt that was inimitable even to the Romans. Diocletians says that the supremacy of the wife who was acknowledged in marriage contracts, the husband agreeing to obey her in all things. In those times a woman made concrete and sold property without any reference whatsoever to her husband. It may turn out that the woman who must be quit is, because it will be an avowal of their age, and until they are 30, at least, they will not be ready to confess to 25, by which time they will have found the intramural garment as comfortable that they could not be persuaded to relinquish it."

The Decline of Woman.

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Madame Heron's Plan.

"If I can't, I know a man who can," he said.

"Do you want him to tie it?" she asked coyishly.

"Yes," he replied.

She jerked her foot away. He smiled to himself. "It's the person," he said. And he to his feet and finished the proposal.—*Strand Magazine.*

The Next County Fruits.

Hot house peaches are the earliest of fruits. They are never less than 75 cents a pound, and when they are most costly, in February and March, they sell for \$10 a pound, sometimes going as high as \$10 a pound. At prices ranging up to 82 cents there is a ready sale for them. At the higher prices they are sold almost exclusively for the use of visitors. There is a sale for all that are produced, but the production is great, and the vines may die from exhaustion after a single season of forcing.

The next most costly fruit is the hot house peach. Hot house peaches sell in February at \$2.50 each. They are used mainly by invalids, but such peaches are also often sold for gifts. They are presented as flowers or as bouquets to be. Three or four peaches are packed in cotton and set off with a few peach leaves in a handsome box. Hot house peaches run down to about 60 cents each in April and May, when we begin to get the first of the peaches from the south.—New York Sun.

An Explanatory Note.

"Why," asked Put as he came hollering into the Quirky, "is the humongous goat always held up as the simile for intoxication—for instance, 'full as a goat'?"

"I cannot guess," answered Tim, "unless"—and he paused meditatively for a moment as if he expected an invitation—"unless it be because he is always ready to throw a horn into anybody."

Tim's words were repeated by some folks to cure rheumatism and toothache and for this purpose, they say, should be carried in the pocket.

Walnuts are supposed by some folks to cure rheumatism and toothache and for this purpose, they say, should be carried in the pocket.

If some people would laugh more, their doctors' bills would be less.

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SOME DAY.

Come, sit with me, love, in the cleansing of the little hillsides, and there together we'll drift on our dreams. From the trouble and care And the present with all its sorrow. Forgetting tonight shall be As we talk of the glad tomorrow. And the same day by and by.

of the day of our loves, belated. When I win from the long marches And the trials of life's dreary scenes, With honor and gold and fame. And all that is bright and clear, In the world's wealth's supply I'll bring to your feet, my love. In the same day by and by.

Be blossoms on blood surrounded. Our own little nest still stands. The sun is still at his noon, and freighted With honor and gold and fame.

And all that is bright and clear, In the world's wealth's supply I'll bring to your feet, my love. In the same day by and by.

But if our dear dream stories

No tale of them all come true,

And they tell of our loves, belated.

The sun is still at his noon, and freighted

With honor and gold and fame.

And all that is bright and clear,

In the world's wealth's supply

I'll bring to your feet, my love.

—John Lincoln in L. A. W. Bulleit.

THE STYLE OF ALDERMAN.

People Who Do Address Them as "The Honorable"! In Spite of Webster.

In none of the "ready-letter writers" are directions given us to the prefix which it is proper to put before the name of an alderman, and it is for this reason perhaps that a controversy has recently arisen. One of the disputants

says: "When writing to a member of the board of aldermen or commissioners in one of the city departments, it is sufficient, I think, to address him with the prefix 'Hon.'." In proof of the correctness of this view of the case this correspondent invokes the testimony of Webster, the dictionary compiler, who said of the use of "the honorable":

"An American usage, it is often of courtesy merely, bestowed upon those who hold or have held higher public offices, especially governors, judges, members of congress or of the senate and mayors."

Webster was born in Connecticut in 1765 and died in the same state in 1843, long before the establishment, as such, of the present New York board of aldermen and at a time when that body was generally known as the common council, and my opinion which he may have expressed in his dictionary or any views which he may have entertained personally on the subject of honorary titles in use in the United States could have no especial bearing upon the case of the New York aldermen, whose fame as legislators has now spread to confine where the name of Webster is quite unknown.

The title alderman is derived from the Saxon word "ealdorman," otherwise ealdorman or older. It was a title of honor in early days in England, and the ealdorman or alderman was a local functionary responding somewhat to the present justice of the peace. In England the alderman was usually a judge; but afterward the office came to be an elective one, and from the English word has come the American title alderman so valiantly upheld by the aldermen of New York who insist upon a full share of all political honors, perquisites, privileges, rights, advantages and immunities, and he would be a courageous man indeed who would omit from the designation of an alderman (especially an alderman recently elected) the title "the honorable." The legal duties of aldermen are so few, their exercise is so carefully guarded by acts of the legislature, that it is necessary, so to speak, for the alderman to find, if the exercise may be used without offence, work for themselves. Accordingly from time to time resolutions are passed by the board taking the form of ordinances which by tacit agreement among the members it is arranged shall not be acted upon unless the alderman of the district in which the applicant or applicants reside assents to action. In this way the powers of an alderman in a district are very considerably enhanced, and in such cases the petitioner, realizing the full force and importance of the alderman's office, is glad of the opportunity to address him as "the honorable," and realizes the futility of another course.—New York Sun.

Worth Appreciated.

In his younger days the late Mr. W. Smith was usually present to see the morning papers dispatched, and one morning something at one of the offices had gone wrong, so that there was great risk of that paper missing the trains.

Mr. Smith, recognizing the difficulty, threw off his coat, worked away as hard as any of his subordinates and had the satisfaction of seeing the vans leave with just time to catch the trains.

He was afterward leaving over one of the tables reading a paper, still in his shirt sleeves, when one of the men, mistaking him for a mate, gave him a resounding smack on his broad back;

"Well, Jack, old man, we got that last round smartly!" When "W. H." raised himself, the man rushed away, terrified by his blunder.

On coming on duty at night the man received a note addressed to him, which he concluded contained the "sack," but to his surprise it was to inform him that from the end of that week he would be a furlough. "W. H." had some reason to see that a man who was so delighted at having accomplished a difficult task for his employer was made of the right stuff.—Pearson's Weekly.

A SOAP BUBBLE.

The Relation of Its Varying Thickness to the Colors It Shows.

The extreme thinness of the bubble is indeed wonderful. It is estimated that the film in some places is only one three-millionths of an inch in thickness. Probably few of us can conceive of such thinness. Let me express it in another way. The Old and the New Testament contain some 8,000,000 of letters. Now one three-millionth is such part of an inch as the first letter of the Bible is a part of the sum of all its letters.

The bubble, however, is not of equal thickness at all points, and it is for this reason that it has the various colors. For instance, wherever the film is orange red it measures about three-millionths of an inch; where it is blue, eighty-nine-millionths of an inch, and at a point where lemon yellow is prominent about twenty-one-millionths of an inch. Perhaps you wonder why the colors change from one part of the soap bubble to another. This is because the film of the soap bubble evaporates and grows thinner, but unequally so at different portions. A greenish blue with a pale rose-red spot here indicates an extra thickness, and at such a point the film is ready to give way at the least jar.

You will be glad to know the source of the beautiful colors. Every one is delighted with them, even if not interested in the explanation of their origin. We may say that they come from the light. Light gives color to all objects, but not exactly as it does to the soap bubble. White light from the sun can be broken into the seven colors which we have seen in the rainbow. In that instance the raindrops separate it into its parts. A glass prism will do the same, as you may prove by looking through a glass prism from a hanging lamp. When the light reaches the surface of the soap bubble a part is reflected from it, and we see images on its surface as if it were a curved mirror. Another portion of the light, however, enters the film and is separated so that parts of the seven colors are thrown into the bubble, and we can see them at various portions of the opposite surface. Another part of the light, after being broken by the soap bubble, a part is reflected from it, and we see images on its surface as if it were a curved mirror. Another portion of the light, however, enters the film and is separated so that parts of the seven colors are thrown into the bubble, and we can see them at various portions of the opposite surface.

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